

INGLÉS

CERTIFICADO DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2

CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2022

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS

ALUMNO: OFICIAL THAT'S ENGLISH

APELLIDOS: _____ NOMBRE: _____

DNI/NIE: _____ EOI: _____

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE ESTA PARTE:

DURACIÓN: 60 minutos

- Esta parte consta de tres tareas.
- Lea las instrucciones al principio de cada tarea y realícela según se indica.
- Las respuestas escritas a lápiz o en rojo no se calificarán.
- No escriba en los recuadros sombreados.
- No está permitido el uso de diccionarios.

	TAREA 1	TAREA 2	TAREA 3	TOTAL	CALIFICACIÓN
PUNTOS				/ 25	/ 10

TASK ONE (8 X 1 mark = 8 marks)

Read the following texts and match them to the most suitable heading from the list supplied. Each heading can only be used ONCE. There are TWO headings you will not need. Text 0 is an example.

MARK

***EFFECTIVE TEACHING: TIPS ON
WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T***

Here are the key points you need to know about effective teaching practices

TEXT 0

The question of what makes a great teacher has been around for a long time. It's an enquiry that poses many problems because there's simply no set recipe for success, and different approaches work for different professionals and students. The Sutton Trust has published a report that reviews the research into effective teaching, finding that popular practices actually have no grounding in research.

TEXT 1

The report found that one of the most important elements to great teaching was subject knowledge. It may seem obvious, but it was pointed that the best teachers have a deep knowledge of their subject, and if that falls below a certain point, it has a 'significant impact' on students' learning. Targeted help for teachers, giving them an understanding of particular areas where their knowledge is weak, could be effective.

TEXT 2

The wrong kind of compliment can be damaging for students, the report found. A number of studies conducted by education experts, including Auckland University professors John Hattie and Helen Timperley, have observed this. The report adds the warning that if a pupil's failure was met with sympathy rather than anger, then they were more likely to think they had done badly due to a lack of ability.

TEXT 3

The quality of teaching has a big impact on the achievement of students from poorer backgrounds, and effective questioning and assessment are at the heart of great teaching. This involves giving enough time for children to practice new skills and introducing learning progressively. Defining effective teaching isn't easy, the report conceded, but research returns to the fact that student progress is the standard by which teacher quality should be assessed.

TEXT 4

Although putting students in groups depending on their ability can in theory let teachers work at a pace that suits all pupils, it can also create an exaggerated sense of all pupils being alike in the teacher's mind. This can result in teachers not accommodating to the various different needs within one group and in some instances going too fast with high-ability groups and too slow with low ones.

TEXT 5

One finding that may surprise you is that approaches that appear to make learning harder in the short term can actually lead to students retaining more information in the long term. Elizabeth Ligon Bjork, professor at the University of Michigan and Robert Bjork, professor at the University of California, said that varying the type of tasks you ask pupils to do improves retention even though it makes learning harder initially.

TEXT 6

This may also seem obvious, but the interactions teachers have with students have a big impact on learning – as well as the ‘classroom climate’. The report said that it was important to create a classroom environment that was ‘constantly demanding more’ while affirming students’ self-worth. A student’s success should be attributed to effort rather than ability.

TEXT 7

A teacher’s professional behaviour, including supporting colleagues and talking with parents, also had a moderate impact on students’ learning. The report said that there may not be a direct link with these practices and student achievement, but to capture a broad definition of good teaching they should be included.

TEXT 8

The reasons why teachers do certain things in the classroom and what they hope to achieve has an effect on student progress. Mike Askew, the author of Effective Teachers of Numeracy, found that conclusions about the nature of maths and what it means to understand it, along with teachers’ ideas about how children learn and their role in that process, was an important factor in how effective they were.

Adapted from © www.theguardian.com

A.	GOOD CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION MAKES A DIFFERENCE
B.	GOOD TEACHERS ALSO GET INVOLVED WITH STUDENTS’ FAMILIES
C.	GROUPING MAY CAUSE DRAWBACKS TO TEACHERS
D.	HOW CAN WE IMPROVE THE WAY WE ASSESS TEACHERS?
E.	LEARNING SHOULD BE TOUGH AT FIRST
F.	PRAISE CAN DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD
G.	STUDENTS BEHAVIOUR CONTRIBUTE TO TEACHERS’ SUCCESS
H.	STUDENTS WITH THE SAME LEARNING STYLE WORK BETTER
I.	TEACHER BELIEFS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT
J.	THE IMPORTANCE OF SPECIALIZED TEACHERS
K.	THE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP MATTERS

TEXT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HEADING	D								
	✓								

TASK TWO (8 x 1 mark = 8 marks)

Read the following text and choose the option (a, b or c) which best completes the sentences according to the text. Then write your answer in the corresponding box on the next page. Item 0 is an example.

MARK

LONDON'S MOST AUTHENTIC INDIAN FOOD?

Drummond Street in north London is the city's original "Little India"—and here you will live the original South Asian experience

You could easily miss Drummond Street. Just west of Euston Station in central London, it's a modest stretch of townhouses, basement flats, restaurants and shops, easily walked in a couple of minutes. But look closer, and almost every restaurant and store is South Asian. Menus feature South Indian masala dosa (spiced pancakes), Mumbai-style street food and Lahori lamb kebabs; shop windows display South Asian sweets and savoury snacks; and there's enough spices, pulses, pickles, pastes and flours to cater an Indian wedding.

South Asians have lived in London since the mid-17th Century, when ships of the colonial East India Company docked in the capital. However, most came in the middle of the 20th Century; many from post-Partition India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to help rebuild post-war Britain, work in the National Health Service or as students of the diaspora. The 1960s and '70s saw the arrival of East African Asians, mainly Punjabi or Gujarati, like my family, exiled from or leaving ex-British colonies of Kenya and Uganda. At a time of change and occasional racism, Drummond Street was a literal taste of home to London's vibrant South Asian community, thanks to a small-but-growing presence of family-run cafés and stores.

Outside the still-bright-green exterior of Ravi Shankar restaurant, a favourite since 1982, manager Israb Miah recalls the queues from the early days. "People came from Wembley, Southall, even Birmingham and Manchester, before those areas got their own South Asian restaurants," he told me. And they still come, he said. "Many are nostalgic, perhaps former students, looking for 'their old Drummond'."

What's the key to Drummond Street's enduring appeal? Food writer, Anjula Devi, a Drummond fan and a spice expert, puts it down to the prep and the freshness. "Good South Asian food is layered, with spices going in at a certain stage," she explained. It's also the relaxed atmosphere. "I feel they want to look after me, like I've popped into an aunty's house," Devi said. "And you get the pickles, sides and chutneys you'd get at home." That's a common opinion. Whether at Drummond Villa Restaurant, Masala King, Chutney's, Euston Spice and others, these are family-run places, often with long-standing staff. Many have lived here for decades and gone to school together. It's not unusual to see them chatting in each other's doorways.

That's the story at Raavi Kebab, where I met owner Tehreem Riaz. "We lived above the shop as council tenants before my parents got the lease in 1976," she told me. "Mum started cooking Lahori Punjabi food. That's what people love." As Riaz and I chatted, a customer overheard the conversation and explained that he's been getting his kebab here since arriving in London from Pakistan in the 1990s to study law. "I always come for Khalid's slow-cooked *nihari* lamb. It takes me back to my childhood." said barrister Saamir Mahmud.

Drummond Street also pioneered a global food empire. In the 1950s, the Pathak family started selling samosas from their Kentish Town home a few miles away, helped by 10-year-old son Kirit. In 1958, where the Indian Spice Shop stands today, Kirit's father L G Pathak opened Pathak's grocery store. This modest shop would be the forerunner to the iconic food brand Patak's (the 'h' removed for pronunciation reasons) founded by Kirit Pathak, tragically killed in a car crash in 2021, and his wife Meena.

Today brings new challenges for the area. Drummond Street, like many, has suffered in the pandemic, but construction work by HS2, who are managing the UK's new high speed rail network with Euston as its terminus, threatens footfall from the station, street access and parking. The

street has received a revitalisation grant in recognition of its importance, resulting in the recently launched Drummond Streatory, where colourful street-side cabins allow for al fresco dining; and an August street party with DJs, dancing, street stalls and taster menus.

Streets with a story are the soul of a city. Some traders remain worried about business, but there is an overall sense of optimism, determination and unity. For Riaz, seeing Mahmud still enjoying his *nihari* lamb, 30 years after he first came as a London law student, is reassuring. "Food has so much history and brings back so many memories. I feel we're so blessed to have such a special place in people's hearts."

Adapted from © www.bbc.com/travel/

0. Drummond Street is

- a) a long avenue of restaurants in central London.
- b) an isolated road full of restaurants in South Asia.
- c) **an unnoticed, small road with South Asian restaurants.**

C
✓

9. The first South Asians in London

- a) arrived there in the middle of the 20th century.
- b) emigrated there for trade purposes with Britain.
- c) opened the first café in Drummond Street.

10. Ravi Shankar restaurant

- a) is full of students.
- b) is now overrated.
- c) keeps its regulars.

11. Drummond Street is still successful because of

- a) its fantastic location and appealing atmosphere.
- b) the delicious food served and its cosy atmosphere.
- c) the variety of spices and cultures you find there.

12. While the author and Riaz were talking,

- a) Mahmud arrived at the shop.
- b) Mahmud joined the conversation.
- c) Mahmud ordered his kebab.

13. The Pathak family

- a) has recently lost a family member.
- b) started by running an Indian spice shop.
- c) started by running their own restaurant in India.

14. Nowadays, the area of Drummond street

- a) is becoming poorer due to the pandemic.
- b) is being supported financially.
- c) remains as it was before the pandemic.

15. In general, owners of the area

- a) are pessimistic about the future of their businesses.
- b) have a positive outlook for the future of their businesses.
- c) have asked for a loan to create a summer event.

16. At the end of the article Riaz feels

- a) grateful.
- b) overwhelmed.
- c) relieved.

TASK THREE (9 x 1 mark = 9 marks)

MARK

Read the text and complete each gap with ONE suitable phrase from the list supplied. Then write your answers in the boxes provided. Each sentence can only be used ONCE. There are TWO phrases you will not need. Gap 0 is an example.

MUSIC: HOW IT AFFECTS YOUR BRAIN, CHANGES YOUR MOOD AND HELPS YOU FOCUS

The music we choose to listen to can have a profound effect on our emotions and behaviour, but how and why?

Music is an integral part of our lives. We carry it in our pockets and play it from the rooftops. It's the stuff that memories are made of, soundtracking our weddings, funerals and first kisses. But it has an even greater effect than you might imagine, _____**[0]**_____ to helping us bond with others and improving our mood.

Your body contains its own 'pharmacy' for dispensing a variety of chemicals to help you respond to different situations: calming you down when you need to sleep, or putting you on alert if you are in danger. If your pharmaceutical system is working properly, _____**[17]**_____. The adrenaline will get you ready to run or fight by increasing the oxygen supply to your muscles, directing more blood to your heart and lungs, and releasing extra glucose into your system. The cortisol reaction _____**[18]**_____, increasing your blood sugar levels and concentrating energy supplies to your arms and legs. These effects are useful during short-lived 'fight-or-flight' events, _____**[19]**_____.

If you lead a busy, stressed life, you might become depressed or physically run-down because your inner pharmacist is constantly dispensing adrenaline and cortisol—even in non-threatening situations. This is where music can help. Listening to calming music _____**[20]**_____ and therefore reduce stress. Researchers at the University of Toronto have even shown that this is true of distressed babies. On top of this, the fact that music is pleasurable tells the internal pharmacist to start handing out chemicals like dopamine and serotonin, which will improve your mood and help to diminish the stress and depression. Music has also been shown to cure insomnia. In a study involving young adult insomniacs in Budapest in 2007, _____**[21]**_____ of listening to classical music at bedtime. In a similar investigation involving Taiwanese insomniacs aged over 60, half of the participants were transformed _____**[22]**_____. It normally takes an adult between 10 and 35 minutes to drop off to sleep. If you're having trouble drifting off, you could make your own playlist.

The possible link between music and concentration has been the subject of much research. It's of interest to everyone, _____**[23]**_____. These investigations have shown that music can help if the alternative sound is a distracting noise. If you're trying to finish that report in a busy café, then music through headphones will help keep you focused. If, on the other hand, you're working in a quiet environment, _____**[24]**_____. Part of your brainpower will be taken up processing the music, leaving less capacity for the work you're trying to do. Music with lyrics is particularly distracting. The situation is a little different if you're performing a simple task such as ironing or washing up. In this case, you'll have plenty of spare mental capacity available, and the music will help keep you in a good mood _____**[25]**_____, probably improving your performance on the task in hand.

The tempo of the music also has an effect on how quickly you walk around a shop or supermarket – you tend to browse and buy more if the music is calming and relaxed.

Adapted from © www.sciencefocus.com/the-human-body/music-science-brain-mood-focus/

- A. AND PREVENT YOU FROM GETTING BORED
- B. BUT ARE NOT GOOD FOR YOU OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
- ~~**C. FROM ALLEVIATING STRESS AND DEPRESSION**~~
- D. FROM CALL CENTRE MANAGERS TO STUDENTS TRYING TO FINISH AN ESSAY
- E. HAS BEEN SHOWN TO DIMINISH THE ADRENALINE AND CORTISOL LEVELS IN YOUR BLOODSTREAM
- F. HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO PRODUCE MORE CORTISOL AND INCREASE ADRENALINE
- G. INTO GOOD SLEEPERS WITHIN A FEW WEEKS
- H. IT CAN KEEP YOUR CONCENTRATION AT ITS BEST
- I. OVER 80 PER CENT OF THE PARTICIPANTS BECAME BETTER SLEEPERS AFTER THREE WEEKS
- J. THE CORRECT CHEMICALS WILL BE DISPENSED AT THE APPROPRIATE TIMES
- K. THE MUSIC ITSELF WILL BE A DISTRACTION
- L. WILL FURTHER AMPLIFY THE ADRENALINE’S EFFECTS

GAP	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	C									
	✓									

